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st., between Penn. ave. and F street.

While the State exists for the advantage of all, it should not be mistaken for an eleemosynary institution for the few.

The football contest yesterday in New York between Yale and Princeton is reported to have been a "gentlemanly A squad of police supervised it.

Such full abstracts of the reports of department and bureau officers have been made that Mr. Cleveland will be using stale matter if he incorporates any part of them into to-morrow's mes-

It is said that Senator Butler, of South Carolina, will base his contest for a seat in the Senate on the alleged unconstitutionality of a registration law originally framed to keep Democrats in power. This is one of the retributions of poli-

Seely, the New York Shoe and Leather Bank embezzler, is supposed to have taken refuge in Canada, and his lawyer knows where he is, but declines to tell How much better is a man who con tributes to the concealment of a scoundrel than the scoundrel himself?

The Mayor of Detroit, who is fond of creating sensations, recently chloroformed and killed his two handsome carriage horses, on the ground that it was cheaper than to keep them all winter. Perhaps a council of horses might vote to treat the Mayor the same way.

aristocratic suburb of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, is the home of a religious sect whose members call themselves "Perfectionists," and who for twelve years have followed with slavish fidelity the teachings of a woman, one Mrs. Martin, whom they regard as the only true Christ. And this is the nineteenth century and the United States!

If a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer is to be believed, the Natural Gas Trust, the railroad corporations, the coal-mine owners, the schoolbook trust, the county officers' trust and several more have pooled their issues to purthase the "corn huskers" who constitute, in the writer's judgment, the incoming Legislature-all of which goes to show what a correspondent can do when his imagination gets loose.

Indiana is one of the two States in the North which have not provided homes for their poverty-stricken veterans. The home in Wisconsin is not only full, but as many applicants have been refused the past year as there are members. The policy of the government the past few years has been not to enlarge the homes, but to encourage States up the work by appropriating \$100 a year for every veteran cared for

It gives one a vivid idea of the impassable gulf that divides the masses from the classes in England to learn that the late Mr. John Walter, owner of the London Times, and a man of the highest character and immense wealth, died without being able to satisfy a life-long ambition to be received by the Queen. He is reported as saying: "I have known nearly all her ministers, I have a very profound respect for her as a good woman, and I should like before I die to have five minutes' talk with her." He did not belong to the privileged class.

Glen Miller, now at the head of a financial institution in Utah, has an article in the Forum in which he shows that the polygamists in Utah will not control the new State because the institution has been falling for several years of its own weight, and further because rublic opinion, even among the Mormons, is against it. There is no church party, and through the mingling of Mormon and gentile and their intermarriage, the whole people are in complete harmony with American thought and institutions. In the late election, appeals to Mormons as such had no in-

The Chicago Woman's Club has suddenly discontinued discussing its affairs and carrying on its wrangles in the newspapers, and has resolved henceforth to give out nothing for publication that does not bear the official seal. The members who presented the colored woman's name for membership have been persuaded to withdraw it for the present, and a temporary peace has been patched up, but knowing ones predict that internal war over the matter will break out again presently. "And when war does break out the outside public will find it out, too," declare these wise persons who believe that nothing worth printing can be kept out of the papers by any vow of silence.

The New York Tribune, while recognizing the necessity for a complete reorganizing of the police department of that city, hopes that the work will not fall into the hands of political schemers. Nobody will question the Tribune's Re-

tion were put to the Republican voters of the city to-day whether, if their choice were given them, they would have a police system absolutely under Republican control or a system absolutely divorced from politics, nine-tenths of them would say: 'We want neither a Republican police nor a Tammany police, but a police free from the control or the intermeddling of either party." There is a growing sentiment of this kind in all American cities.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

So far as Great Britain is concerned,

the "Anglo-American reunion," which Andrew Carnegie, Captain McMahon, of our navy, Sir Charles Clarke and Lord Charles Beresford have been advocating in the North American Review and elsewhere, a compact that one would stand by the other in case of war would be of the greatest advantage. Not only is her commerce on every sea, but the British government is the traditional meddler in the affairs of all inferior governments and peoples, and it has always been at hand to interfere with other governments when such interference would promote British interests. The result of this policy is that Great Britain has not a friend among the larger governments of Europe, unless Italy is counted among them. Great Britain has always antagonized the designs of Russia in extending its boundaries in the East, and would find that powerful government an adversary rather than an ally in the event of war. By its policy toward France in Madagascar and in its continued occupation of Egypt, the British government has made a fresh foe of that nation. In the event of war between the two, it is said that Germany would not lift a finger to aid Great Britain. More recently, the silent hostility of the three great powers-Russia, Germany and France-was disclosed in their refusal to listen to Great Britain's suggestion for intervention between China and Japan. In the adjustment of this dispute, so far as the territory of Corea is concerned, Russia will have its say rather than Great Britain. A British publicist recently declared that "the British empire as it stands is safe so long as it has supremacy at sea." But now it has powerful rivals in Europe, whose joint interests can only be promoted by interfering with that supremacy which enables it to hold the Mediterranean and, consequently, the control in the East. Under these conditions such an alliance with the United States as would make us an ally to preserve Britain's ocean supremacy, either in war or in preventing war, would be an untold advantage to what some people in the Republic are wont to call "the mother country."

On the other hand, of what advantage would such an alliance be to this country? More than any other government Great Britain has interfered with us When we have needed friends, the power which controls British foreign affairs has always been against us. With that commercial power the people of the United States have nothing in common. To the insistence of that power we owe our depressed industrial condition. It is of no advantage to us to assist in preserving Britain's supremacy in the world's carrying trade, which it obtained during the war by sending out way vessels under the confederate flag to sweep our commerce from the ocean, but it might be of great advantage to have conditions which would make it possible to have American ships take, the place of British.

The sentiment of kinship which Mr. Carnegie, who is a citizen of the one and a subject of the other, labors to evoke, fails to touch the American heart. W remember too much history; besides, it takes something more than a common language to fuse nations with an ocean between them. While we are an English-speaking people, we are no more insular English than we are German We are the blending of the best in Europe, and constitute a new nation, the American. So far as general sympathy can unite one nation with another, the people of this country at large have kindlier feeling toward Germany and France than toward Great Britain. It is because the people of the United States. as do the governments and people of Europe, dislike the traits of the power which shapes the foreign policy of Great

# TOO ZEALOUS REFORMERS.

At the recent session of the national

W. C. T. U. convention that body resolved to engage in the work of reforming pretty much every evil that was ever heard of and some that are not evils in the popular estimation. Among other foolish things recommended was the establishing of a supervisor of public amusements, who should have power to prohibit all that did not reach a certain high standard of merit. One of the first fruits of this resolution is the crusade begun in New York city against the form of entertainment known as "living pictures." One woman who has begun the war declares that these pictures are indecent in fact and immoral in tendency, and must "go." She ingenuously admits that she has never been in a New York theater, has never seen a living picture, and has no desire to do so, but she knows that such exhibitions are vile, and she is going to put an end to them. Another woman, Mrs. Grannis, a wellknown reformer and apparently a woman of more practical sense, says she has visited the theaters, has made a study of the pictures, and finds them artistic and beautiful, and by no means objectionable, adding that only a vicious or depraved mind could find fault with them. Nevertheless, the fight against what would, if let alone, be but a transiently popular amusement, whether good or bad, will go on fiercely, with the result of advertising it and receiving the patronage of curious thousands who would not otherwise have been

The incident is worth mentioning merely as an example of the ill-judged "reforms" in which women are disposed to engage. It is the sort of thing that causes the public to grow a little weary of the modern woman and her assumption that all the virtues of humanity are in her keeping and that she alone has a right to decide upon questions of morality and conduct. She has been assured so often that she is the moral superior of her brother man and his God-given guide in the paths of righteousness that she accepts the assurance for more than it is worth, and has become a trifle spoiled-a little too selfsatisfied and self-conscious. She is good, doubtless, but goodness is a negative virtue when it has not been tested by for the good of the Indians, but for the country about the Territory. It seems with and insight into human nature and to be entirely within the power of the

taste are not necessarily evil. She will have learned that the human being cannot be made moral by coercion, she will have discovered that men, though they may not have such heavenly aspirations as she, are not wholly depraved in tendency nor entirely dependent on her efforts for their spiritual elevation. More important than all, she will have learned a becoming humility along with the unpleasant knowledge that she as an individual must devote considerable fort to holding herself in the paths of the saints and to keeping the commandments. This last discovery will leave her less time for regulating the conduct of her fellow-beings, but the sum of the consequences will perhaps be as beneficial to the race,

ESQ. OR MR.? Probably most persons have at some time or other asked themselves or heard the question asked, "Should this letter be addressed Mister or Esquire?" Nowadays, however, only the abbreviations, Mr. and Esq., are used, and probably we would abbreviate the pronunciation

also if we could. The title Esq. has not much significance in this country, and as a sort of class distinction or recognition of rank the propriety of its use under any circumstances is questionable. Forty or fifty years ago its use was much more common than it is now, and it was often a question of considerable delicacy whether a person was entitled to it or not. It was always given as of right to lawyers and professiona, men who had no other distinctive title, like Reverend, Doctor or Professor. It was also generally given to prominent business men and men of wealth or note in the community where they lived. Many a village magnate or local plutocrat has taken offense in former times because he was addressed as plain Mr. instead of Esq.

The title originated in England, though it is of French or Norman origin. Further back it comes from the Latin scutarius, a shield-bearer or armor-bearer. The old French, was escuver, and this, transplanted into English, easily became esquire. In feudal times the English esquire, being an attendant on a knight, stood next in rank. Later the title was given to the eldest sons of knights and the eldest sons of the younger sons of noblemen. Still later it was applied to officers of the King's courts and of the household, to barristers, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs and gentlemen who had held commissions in the army and navy. It always implied official or class distinction, and was never given to tradesmen. "Esquires and gentlemen," says an English historian, "are confounded together by Sir Edward Coke, who observes that every esquire is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one who bears coat armor, the grant of which was thought to add gentility to a man's family. It is, indeed, a matter somewhat unsettled what constitutes the distinction, or who is a real esquire, for no estate, however large, per se confers this rank upon its owner." In England the title still implies a sort of class distinction, though used much more indiscriminately than it formerly was. The following is from an article on "Boswell's Proof Sheets" of the Life

of Johnson: On page 506 of the second volume Boswell writes: "I could wish that the form in which page 512 is were not thrown off till I have an answer from Mr. Stone, the gentleman mentioned in the note, to tell me his Christian name, that I may call him Esq." Stone, it seems, did not reply, for he remained, and still remains, in all subsequent entions. In Boswell's eves there was a great difference between Esq. and Mr. "You would observe," he wrote to Malone, "some stupid lines on Mr. Burke in the Oracle by Mr. Boswell. Sir William Scott told me I could have no legal redress. So I went civilly to Bell, and he promised to mention handsomely that James Boswell

Esq. was not the author of the lines. This shows what great importance was attached to the title a hundred years ago, though Boswell was one of the vainest men that ever lived. The extract shows that he was satisfied with a statement by a publisher that "James Boswell, Esq.," did not write certain lines, as if that differentiated him from all the other James Boswells in the

In this country the title has no particular significance, and if we were really as democratic as we pretend to be it would be entirely discarded. But in a country where every other man is judge or colonel, and where a person who has run for Congress and been defeated becomes honorable for life, a title that has become so rooted in the language is apt to continue.

Mr. is a simpler and better title, though that also has lost its original meaning of master and become a mere conventional phrase. As now used it is merely a title of respect, a polite mode of address which may be applied indiscriminately to people of all classes and grades. It has less of class distinction than Esq., and in a republic is a good enough title for anybody.

## FAILURE OF THE INDIAN POLICY.

The report of the Dawes commission regarding the situation in the Indian Territory confirms, and in turn is confirmed, by all that has been reported. The tribal laws and officers do not furnish protection for life or property. Crimes of all kinds are perpetrated with such impunity that it has become the asylum for the most notorious outlaws. The lawless condition of the Territory is indicated by the announcement of a railroad company that it will no longer attempt to run night trains. The present conditions and the investigation of the Dawes commission show that the long-time policy of this government in setting apart territory for the isolation of the Indians where they may govern themselves is a conspicuous and total failure. There is every reason why it could not be otherwise, since the Indians have been put into the Territory to govern themselves for the reason that they were not fit to be citizens in the States from which they were removed. No isolated people will keep up with the progress of the world; therefore, when the Indians were put into the Territory to govern themselves while looking to the government for subsistence, failure was inevitable. If they had been thrown upon their own resources they might have done better, but, being thought to be mendicants, Indians, like other humans who will be indolent when they can, could not be expected to become in-

The present altogether evil conditions in the Indian Territory should changed by the United States, not only its frailties. When she becomes wise as government to do so. The lands which

dustrious and intelligent.

things which do not please her own | them in trust for specific uses; the trust having been perverted, the government is warranted in declaring it at an end. that a new policy, under the direct supervision of the government, may be adopted. To this end the sovereignty of the tribes should be revoked and the lands originally granted in common should be divided in severalty, permitting immigrants to purchase the portions that are left when each Indian shall have been allotted a farm. This will bring the Indian into contact with other people and afford him the opportunity to acquire the knowledge of selfsupport which he could not and would not acquire so long as he was certain of an annuity. The government should establish territorial rule the same as exists in New Mexico and Utah, and has existed in all the territory now embraced by the new States. This is the only method by which the shameful conditions in the Indian Territory can be put to an end and the condition of the Indian be improved. True, this policy would involve the breaking of treaties made with these tribes, but treaties which have not been kept by the Indians should be ignored when the good of both parties demands it.

In a recent issue of the Forum, a clergyman visiting Fall River was given space to present the operatives of the cotton mills in that city as being in a deplorable condition. The tenements. he said, were poor and crowded, and there were no conveniences for the comfort and moral well-being of the occupants. Several savings bank officers, merchants, clergymen and ex-Mayors have published a denial, in which, one by one, the charges of the visitor are refuted. For instance, he said that a whole block used a single well, when, as a matter of fact, pure hydrant water is carried into every tenement. To his charge that no opportunities were afforded for intellectual and religious improvement, the names of a number of active societies are given. All of which goes to show that this particular reformer did not tell the truth. This would not matter so much so far as he is concerned if the article, published in a much-read periodical, did not go to confirm the feeling on the part of many that employers have no interest in the employed - which is false and

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Proved His Case. "Well! You are the first man I ever heard ccuse Timmins of being full of energy." "But he must be. He has been storing it up for years.'

Satiated. Weary Watkins-Well, why didn't you ome back with no bird? Hungry Higgins-They wasn't nothin' in he henhouse but turkeys.

Scientific Discussion. "At an elevation of seven miles above the earth," said the professor, "a would be unable to get his breath." "Pho! said Alkali Bill, "T've seen lots of fellers that wasn't able to draw their breath only seven foot above the earth."

She Had Her Doubts. She held herself so still to catch what he was muttering in his dreams that she hardly breathed. "Mary-"

"That's me," she thought to herself, as here was no occasion for her to think of "Mary must have that new wrap, even

though I do have to take it out of the bookkeeper's salary. It is too bad, too. He is the only support of a widowed mother." All was still again. She lay there and

"He's just as mean as he can be," she murmured. "I don't believe he was asleep

A year or so ago some good people were alarmed by the announcement that a Mussulman missionary was about to establish an Islamic propaganda in this country, with a view to converting it to Mohammedanism. The missionary was Mohammed Alexander Russell Webb, who, while acting as United States consul somewhere in the East, had been converted to Islamism. He was represented as a very zealous propagandist, and there was some fear that he might entirely supplant the Christian religion in this country with Mohammedanism. The danger is probably past. Mohammed Webb, who has entered the lecture field, has been deporting himself in such a way as to cripple, if not destroy, his influence as a propagandist. At ment, and had all the symptoms of a person with "a jag on." When pressed for an explanation of his condition he said: "I cannot explain it to you Western people exactly. If you were a Mohammedan you might be able to understand it. There is a certain dual relation between the soul and the body. Just at present my soul is out of harmony with my body, and I cannot bring them into the proper relations." An item in his hotel bill of "bar and cigars, \$3," was thought to throw some light on the disturbance in the relation of his soul to his body. At Toledo the disturbance was repeated in a more aggravated form, and the lecturer's soul was so completely out of harmony with his body that he had to be sent to a hospital for repairs. It is probable that the movement for the conversion of the Western world to Mchammedanism has collapsed.

The new voting machine which is coming into use in New York would seem to be a sure preventive of ballot-bex frauds of all kinds. A knob represents a candidate; the knobs are in columns like the names on a ballot, and the different parties are repesented by different colors. When the voter touches a knob representing a candidate it records his vote and locks that and all the knobs for the other candidates for that office. He can touch all the knobs in less than a minute, and, making his exit by a different door from which he entered, unlocks by opening it all of the knobs. It is estimated that 650 of the machines would record the entire vote of New York city, which is now cast in 1,141 precincts. When the hour for the closing of the polls arrives, the vote is practically counted, and counted correctly.

A New Jersey man of advanced years gave diamonds and other valuable adornments to a pretty widow, with the expectation that she would marry him. She married another man, but declined to return the gifts, and the donor thereupon sued for their recovery. The court decided that as the gifts were voluntary and no contract was proved, no case is made against the defendant and she can keep her diamonds. The several morals to be drawn from this interesting incident for the benefit of foolishly-enamored swains are so obvious that it is not worth while to set them down.

The "Authors' Round Table," of New York, is, to have a display of rare stamps, The connection between authors and this sort of an exhibit is very close. Stamps are apt to be rare with members of such an association after they get done paying return postage on their manuscripts.

A religious exchange, describing the appearance and manner of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, says that "In prayertime he chins the pulpit in a way to a

charger." The use of the word "chin" here must be regarded as a bit of pious slang. In coarse, worldly parlance "to chin" means to talk much and rapidly, but in the quotation given it plainly means a wagging of the member on a level with the pulpit On the whole it cannot be said that the ecclesiastical phrase is an improvement

upon that of the street arab. All the world will be touched at the pectacle of Bismarck, the man of blood and ron, broken down with grief at the bier of the dead wife who for nearly half a century had been his companion and adviser. Such devotion is a withering comment upon the cynicism which asks if marriage is a

The recent death of a New Jersey doctor rom swallowing the bristles of a tooth brush should be a warning to young men who chew the ends of their mustaches.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Haisall's famous painting showing the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac is admirably reproduced in Fiske's History of the United States for Schools. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have begun legal proceedings against Hurst & Co. to prevent the latter from selling a so-called "new edition" of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

David Christie Murray says he thinks nothing of writing a three-volume novel in five weeks, and Mr. Henty, the author of so many entertaining books for boys, pro-duces his stories at the rate of 6,500 words

a day. Miss Kate Greenaway, who has never yet drawn for the magazines, is about to be come a regular contributor to the Ladies Home Journal, wherein her charming lads and lasses will alternate with a new series

of Palmer Cox's "Brownies." Miss Florence Marryat, the novelist, and daughter of the famous Captain Marryat is to deliver a series of lectures in this country on the following topics: "The Mis-takes of Marriage," "The New Woman" and "Can the Dead Return?"

Emile Zola, according to his biographer, vrites four printed pages in the Charpentier edition of his novels every day. This is his task; he never writes less and he never writes more, stopping at the end of the fourth page, even if he is in the midst of

Mrs. Margaret Deland, the author, is Boston resident, but she summers in Kennebunkport, where she does her literary work in a writing room which she has fitted up in the haymow of the barn, and where she can get on with her work without interruntion

Young Richard Owen, who is about to bring out a biography of his famous grandfather, is a curate whose years number only twenty-six. He has inherited an aptitude for geological study, is an eloquen preacher, and a busy composer, his few intervals of leisure being given to music. He is one of Paderewski's English friends. Palmer Cox produced the first of hi 'Brownles" about fifteen years ago, when

Arthur Gilman, dean of the Harvard an nex, now Radciffe College, asked him for drawings to illustrate a humorous manu script about the alphabet. These original "Brownies" have reappeared in the sub-sequent series of stories illustrating their There is no good thing, says the Outlook

without its dangers, and the love of read ing accedes to the general law. It is apto be indulged in to downright gluttony and to occupy time which should be given to other duties. "How dare I read Washington's campaigns," wrote Emerson when I have not answered my letters Much of our reading is a pusillanimous desertion of our work to gaze after our neigh

Dr. Holmes had a horror of the typo graphical blunders which sometimes ap peared in his printed work, and he was once sadly justified in his horror. His oem read at the medical banquet in New York in 1883 was telegraphed over the country, and the wires or the printers were guilty of some atrocious misquotations. His last line appeared in a Boston paper in this form: "But claim him, keep him, call him Brother Bill," instead of "call him brother

Professor Drummond has found the material for a Christmas address in the career of D. L. Moody, which is to appear in McClure's Magazine for December. It i of a man whom, in the course of the article. Professor Drummond characterizes as ollows: "Probably America possesses at this moment no more extraordinary personage; not even amongst the most brilliant of her sons has any rendered more stupendous or more enduring service to his coun-

Francis Lieber's advice to his son was that "whenever you get a new book you must decide whether you will read or study it through at once, or put it away as book of reference, to read parts upon occaread the contents. If that is wanting, you must glance over the book, so that you know what subjects are treated. If put it on the shelf without this, you might as well not possess it at all. Mark this for all your life: the question is always important, when we own a thing, 'Are we master of it?' Books, money, fields, power,

may own them, if we are not master over In response to a demand for biblical information based upon this general desire, ture has organized the Bible Students Reading Guild, the purpose of which is to draw together those who desire to undertake a common course of reading with view to securing an intelligent conception the Old and New Testaments. The work the guild will cover four years, and wil be conducted on the Chautauqua plan. In the first the subject for consideration will be the "Life of Christ;" in the second, The Foreshadowings of the Christ, or Ole Testament History and Prophecy;" in the third, "The Development of the Early Church;" in the fourth, "Old Testament Literature." Full directions for the work are given by means of a monthly postal bulletin and through the Biblical World. which is the organ of the Institute. Th Institute is controlled by a board of direct-President William R. Harper, of the Uni versity of Chicago, is the principal. He may be addressed at Hyde Park, Chicago,

If my best wines mislike thy taste,
And my best service win thy frown,
Then tarry not. I bid thee haste; There's many another inn in town. -T. B. Aldrich's New Book of Poems

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Queen Margaret of Italy is to receive costly gift. The Veloce Club, of Milan, has lecided to give her a golden bicycle. The Queen of Saxony maintains three eminent doctors, whose sole duties are to attend to the ailments of the suffering poor. It is said that Ruskin's habits of life are remarkably regular. He told a friend reently that in two years his time of going o bed and getting up had not varied fifteen

A wooden crown was recently sent to Emperor William by a certain Herr Eckernann, who had worked on it for three . The Emperor accepted it and sent

Sarah Bernhardt has earned and spent nore money than any other living actress n the last twenty years she has earned \$2,500,000, and circulated it with the extrava gance of a princess. Margaret Young, an intelligent young

woman, is forced to act as Queen of the

Mannan group of South Pacific Islands against her will. The people regard her as a goddess. The Grand Chief is the only nan allowed to approach her. Mrs. Masenberg, president of the Pioneer lub, London's "New Woman" organization is a blue ribboner, and has forbidden al ohol in any of its alluring forms, but there is in the handsome clubhouse a finely appointed smoking room that is said to be en

A New York newspaper says: It is a very imple matter to make an illicit still. nan who knows how can make one in very few minutes, and it will cost practical ly nothing. The moonshiner frequently akes an old sprinkling can, and solders the top on tight. Then he arranges a bucket of water and cuts a hole near the bottom of the bucket to allow the rubber hose

oyed by most of the pioneer

and there he has a still. The stea which arises from the mash is condensed as it passes through the hose, and when the condensed liquid trickles out of the other end it is whisky.

Joel Chandler Harris is said to be the post diffident of living American authorsa regular "Brer Rabbit" in shyness. He lives in a pleasant little cottage three miles from Atlanta, in a grove of sweet gum trees and pines. He never goes into society or to the theater, but finds content at his

There are on the pension rolls twelve surviving widows or daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. Two of these, Susannah Chadwick, of Emporium, and Sarah C. Hulburt of Chatham Valley, are residents of Pennsylvania. The oldest Revolutionary widow is Patty Richardson, aged ninety-three, liv-ing in East Bethel, Vt. There are fortyfive surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls. Of these eleven are 100 years old or more. David McCoy, who enlisted from Kentucky, and who is 104 years old, is the senior among the forty-five survivors. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1894,

He sang some several hundred songs-All neatly printed, sweetly bound; But when he really tried to sing He could not make a tuneful sound. -Emma Carleton.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Editor-"Who was Galileo?" Reporter-"Wasn't he a writer on space?"-Syracuse

If the Chinese are as old as they claim to be, they are mighty spry.-Detroit Trib-

It's a poor sort of magazine that can't afford a Napoleon revivalist.-Washington The Shoe and Leather Bank's system of

bookkeeping wants half-soleing and heeling.

Philadelphia Record. Nature has given woman so much power that the law has very wisely given them little.-Samuel Johnson

Apparently it is only in the wild, a solly, and barbarous East that bootball is a orutal sport.-Chicago Mail. Li Hung Chang has at last lost his grip He hasn't had anything to put in it for some time.—Detroit Tribune.

I do not know that she was virtuous, but she was ugly, and, with a woman, that half the battle-Heinrich Heine.

Perhaps Cleveland has been rea own message. That would account for it .-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Locomotives are said to be cheaper now than ever before. Now is a good time to buy for holiday presents.—Toledo Blade. To say, "Everyone is talking about him'

ing about her" is an elegy.-Boston Trans-The only time a man of experience takes his wife into his confidence is to tell her he is not making any money.-Atchison

s a eulogy, but to say "Everyone is talk-

Isaac Pusey Gray points with pride to the fact that Indiana never cut such political didos when he ran the machine.-Washington Post. The Emperor of China has one consola-

tion. He can get a free pass, come to America and take in washing.—Atlanta He-Do you subscribe to the theory of volution. She (the hopeless parvenue)-No-what are the subscription rates?-Chi-

Whether or not Brother Andrew Carnegie leaves anything behind him when he dies ne certainly will take nothing away with him.-Chicago Tribune. Secretary Gresham would do well to see

cago Record

that there are no holes in his rubber gioves before he touches another live diplomati wire.-New York Press. "Do you think your sister will be down soon, Willie?" "Yes; she said she was com-

ng down as soon as she could, so as to have it over with."-Life. Professor-Ah, mees! You mountain. It was a great foot. Miss-You mean feat. Professor-Ah! Zen you climb

it more zan once?-Tit-Bits It is usually the rule that when a man wants to instruct the government to do everything for the people he has been una-ble to do anything for himself.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ORIGIN OF THE CZAR'S BODY-GUARD. Proud Traditions of the Preobrajinski Regiment. New York Tribune

It may be observed by readers that a nost prominent part was taken in the funeral of Czar Alexander III by the Preobrajinski regiment, which since the days of Peter the Great has been the body-guard of the Emperor, and, in consequence, the crack regiment of the empire. It is well known what a stormy time pr eded the accension of Peter the Great to the throne. He was persecuted from his very infancy by his sister, Sophia, who acted as regent, and only escaped miraculously from death. The hired assassins of his sister were about to kill him on the

mother had placed him, having fled thither from the Kremlin, when a number of young noblemen snatched him away and carried him to a place of safety. Four years later Sophia, fearing to have him killed outright, decided to try to end his days in another way. She sent him to Preobrajinski, a vilfifty or more miles from Moscow young noblemen were sent as his comns with the understanding that they were to try to debauch him as much as poscome unfit to reign. But she was disap-

had taken with him an officer named Lefort, a French adventurer, who had served in the Belgian army. Lefort, true to his military instincts, regiment at Preobrajinski and train the fifty companions of Peter to come its officers. Peter and his friends soon became deeply interested in the military exercises and gave up the life which Sophia had wished them to lead. Peter studied hard and passed from grade to grade, just as his comrades, who became extremely attached to him. When he decided to proclaim himself Emperor later it was they—the Preobrajinski corps—which stood by him and enabled him to do so. Sophia then sent her soldiers to seize him, but the Preobrajinskis repulsed them, and the ambitious princess had to renounce the All the Czars since that day, mindful of the fidelity of the Preobrajinski corps, have

kept up the regiment and made it their body-guard. It has thus the proudest traions in the Russian army-and has always lived up to them.

"Gent" Is Not Modern Slang. Edward Eggleston, in the Century. The word "gent" nowadays seems to wer

to walk with a caddish swagger of vulgar self-importance. But I know a worthy old lady in the country who calls her husband the "old gent," using it as a title of respect, and such it was in her childhood long before. In 1754 the Rev. Samue les, afterward president of Princeto College, traveling in England, describes th or, Larder as a "little, pert of epithets that would not be flattering to a minister to-day, nor even dignified for a minister to use. "Pert" here had the sense of "lively"-much as a Kentuckian might use "peart," or a New Englander "perk." Indeed, I suspect that Davies gave the word the sound of "peart." That Davies used "gent" as a term of respect in shown by his characterization of another nd affectionate old gent." It will not d therefore, to account a word recent be-cause of its slanginess. When a smoker fessess fondness for the not dream that he is using an epithe ed to tobacco by King James I in 162 and that nearly two hundred years earlies than James, in the reign of Edward IV, the hop plant, just coming into England was called "the wicked weed." What plant had orn this title of contempt before the hor

Muscular Benefit from Sugar. New York Tribune

The experiments made by Dr. Vaughar liberal consumption of sugar insur first step was to ascertain the value of gar when taken alone in the production muscular work. During a twenty-four ours' fast on one day water alone was nk—on another, five hundred grams ar were taken in an equal quantity er; it was found that the sugar n rater; it was found that the sugar nally prolonged the time before fatigue aurred, but caused an increase of 61 to er cent. in the muscular work done, reat that 200 grame added to

30F. EDWIN KLEB

DISCOVERER OF THE DEADLY DIP THERIA BACILLUS IN AMERICA

Interesting Talk with the World B efactor-A Dread Disease, Its Ger and the New Cure.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.-The Globe-Demo prints the following dispatch from A ville, N. C., signed by I. N. Love, M. Prof. Edwin Klebs, of Strasburg, form of Zurich, arrived in America a few ago, and by invitation of Dr. Carl Ruck, of Asheville, has come to this a rendezvous for consumption. By coul of Dr. Von Ruck and Dr. S. W. Battlet two leading physicians of Asheville, it's my pleaure (being in Asheville professigal ly myself) to meet Professor Klebs and joy an hour's tete-a-tete that will ling my memory.

Professor Klebs's name, along with the of Robert Koch, is ringing around the w and his definite contributions to our and of pathological knowledge places him ith the world's greatest benefactors. The thrones of the world will have been thaw from their foundations, the crowned his of the earth will have crumbled into my ingness, the scepters they swayed will lon have ceased to be, the fact that a mo archy ever existed will be wrapt in th midst of doubt, but the Klebs bacillus diphtheria will ever have its place in the definite knowledge of the world, and the medical profession will be its master be cause of the life and work of Edwin Klebs Prof. Klebs is sixty years of age, but doe not look to be over fifty; a pronounc golden-haired Saxon blonde, with kindly penetrating blue eyes, behind a pair of spectacles which emphasize his general German student look. He is approachable gentle, genial, calm, courteous, an extrem y entertaining talker and a user of goo English. A thoughtful discretion beam from every line of a face made up of clean cut, firm-looking mouth and chin, a well chiseled nose, a high, commanding for head, backed up with a dome of though iberal in its dimensions, garnished by smal refined ears, which snugly and gracefull cling toward the mastoid regions, giving th organs of hearing full opportunity to gras sounds from all directions. Acuteness an riminating judgment, the very revers fanatical enthusiasm, are the prevails suggestions of his physiognomy and ma

Up to and during 1883 and 1884 he w professor of pathology in the University Zurich, and an earnest bacteriologic worker in his laboratory. At this time mic of diphtheria prevailed at Zuria and his own son of eight years died of disease. Only the father of a noble so beautiful boy can realize what a stimulis this great sorrow was to the great scientst An overpowering love of science and the further stimulus of a sympathy with forrowing ones evolved from the Klebs lboratory, the Klebs bacillus, which, the word over, is accepted as the distinct germ dusing diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA AND ITS CURE When I announced my desire to seare his views upon matters near to his hert and mine, he agreeably acquiesced, and in response to "What of the present statutof diphtheria?" Professor Klebs said: "It is accepted that diphtheria is primit

ily a local disease-that the bacilli attak comes affected they swarm in larger num bers upon the superficial layers of the menbrane, and as new membrane forms acilli are found in it more freely and chistantly than elsewhere. The attack should be made upon the bacilli in situ before the toxine which they secrete can be evolve, bsorbed and permitted to produce its dealy constitutional effect. I have been expetng for several years upon cultures the Klebs bacilli with a view to securing an attenuation or modification in such for as to be available as a remedial age against the diphtheria virus. The result that work is anti-diptherine. The process of its preparation is not secret; it is simple, harmless and will eventually be se cheap as to be within the reach of the porest patient; even now the amount nec ssary for an application costs but a few cents. It is not an irritant to any str face, though fatal to the bacilli, and may be freely applied to even suspected cases nity. It may be brought in contact with the membranes by the usual applications. I have had sufficient chemical experience to justify me in claiming that if the anti-diptherine is applied in the beinning the mortality is reduced to from 12 to 30 per cent." (Cases where the Klebs bacillus is demonstrated to be present in

the membrane.) What, Professor Klebs, is your opinion of the blood serum or anti-toxine therapy "I have experimented and worked a great deal along those lines, but am convinced that the enormous cost of the thorses and the other animals used all being expensive), precludes its practical aplication, but the chief objection is the danger of transmitting other diseases from the animal to the individual treated. Knowinhabit the animal creation, giving no superficial evidence of their presence, cannot believe it safe to use the serum of any immunized animal unless it has previously been demonstrated by a skillfu ost mortem examination that said animal free from any and all infection," and here Professor Klebs's calm eyes twinkled.

Professor Klebs was next questioned as
to his views of Koch's tuberculosis. He

"I felt from the beginning that koch was working along proper lines, and I determined to direct my efforts that way. ch had succeeded in curing tubero by tuberculin in the guinea pig artificially produced, but he soon found that it could not be applied to the human being in suffi cient quantities without danger, and this was my experience. I then attempted the removal of the toxic properties from tuberculin, and the resulting produce called tuberculocidin (this was in 1892), and with it I was able to cure tuberculosis in the guinea pig, but when applied to man t still produced such fever and toxic toms (though to a less degree) as to be objectionable. I then, working along the same lines, by another process, developed product which I named anti-phthisine. in hese chemical manipulations I obtained a precipitate which represents isine, or anti-toxine and with these atter I cured completely and quickly the toxines referred to I produced poisonous effects, but no cures, thus demonstrating the complete separation of the curative ject I secured by its use apparent cures in all cases of tuberculosis in the first and stages treated, and in more advanced stages a number of apparent cures and fully 90 per cent. improved. Have had no death in the year including all cases

'My former pupil, Dr. Carl von Ruck, last oril began the use of anti-phthisine, and the results were so satisfactory that he invited me to come hither, where probably a ated than any other one point in America f not in the world. I shall spend the winter here, establish my laboratory, make the anti-phthisine in large quantities, avoid the 40 per cent. duty and place the remedy within the reach of the bulk of the medical profession and the people. However long of short the time I may live, nothing that have done or may do will be protected b patents. I have no thought ain, but here, where the special or study and therapeutic application are so ample and so amply aided by nature in the form of equable climate and an air charged with purity to a marked degree, It may not be generally known that Klebs came near grasping the honor which later was achieved by Koch, that of disiberculosis. Klebs's work in the tubercu ine was early and constant, and Koch on a little more perfectly made his demonstra-tions. Let us hope that Klebs, in addition to the great work of giving the world the te germ causative of the most iseases afflicting humanity, especially ch ife-diphtheria-may also be the medium through which it and its superior in malig nancy and general dissemination, tu

In explanation of his visit to Asheville

sis, may be antagonized and rendered harm-Oldest Postage Stamp French

London Daily News. Parisian stamp collectors have been di stamp of 1840, called the Rowland stamp is really the oldest in existence, and the conclusion arrived at is opposed to this view. They claim that the first French stamp dates from nearly two centuries earlier, in 1653. In that year people used to buy at the Palais de Justice, in Paris, "billets de pour pour le la service paid tickets, lets de pour pour service de paid tickets,